BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1811. [NUMBER 962.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2d SEPTEMBER, 1799.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

THIS is to give notice, that the Honorable the Governor in Council will receive, on or before the 15th of March, Sealed Proposals from any person or persons who may undertake under good Security, to supply Timber for the use of the Honorable Company's Dock Yard at the Presidency, of the following descriptions, and according to moulds, and musters of each size which will be furnished on application at the Marine Office at Bombay, the Conservators of the Forests in Malabar, by Captain Gilbert in Canara and by the Commercial Resident at Surat: it being clearly to be understood that if the Timber be not of the specified size, or prove defective, in any other respect, it will be liable to rejection after examination: as will the Contractors to the forfeiture of the Penalty that may, for this purpose, be stipulated in the Deeds of Contract.

Baffein Crooked Timber 450 Pieces.
Omergan ditto ditto 700 Candy or Guz.
Dannoo ditto ditto 750 ditto ditto.
Teak Knees 600 Pieces.

2d The Tenders to specify the quantity each party engages to supply and the rates per Candy, or per Log, one moiety of which must be delivered before the 1st of June, and the other moiety on the 1st July 1812.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
29TH JANUARY 1811.

ફારસી જાહીર ખબર

એ દીને ફોલ્ટ આદમી તથા આદમી ઓ શારો નોમીન આપીને શ્રી શારફા રમાં બંનજરે અબજુરનાં ગોદીમાં ફામ શાકુ કેહલ લખેલાં ખાફરાં આપવાના બંન ફીદેલાં પરપોબાલો આપશે તે ફ નરાબલ ગાવરનર ફોશલ ના ૧૫ મી મારચ મહીનામાં અથવા એના અગા ન કેશે તે લાફરાંની શાફાફ તથા બંા બી તથા પોલી મરીન ફાટીશમાં અ થવા મલબારનો ફનશારવેટર આને બં ગલમાંનાં જારો નોનાર તથા ફાનરનો ફપીતાંન ગીલબટ તથા શ્રુરતનો ફમા શાર રશીદેત આને ફોઠીદાર એકુને પુછથી માલમ થાશે પેણ શારી પખે માલમ થાએજે અગારજે જે ખાફરાંની ચોફશી ફ્રીથી ફ દીયાં પરમાંણે ફ રબેફ ફાંમ કુપર નફી પઠશેતો તે ખા ફેરાં રદ કુરીને એ બાબત ફનતરાફ માને પટેમો ગુનાગારી ખબી ફશેતે કેશે *

વશાફ ગારી ખટકા - - - ૪૫૦
કુમર ગોમનાં બંાફ ખાંડી અથવા ગાજ ૭૦૦
કેનુ ગારી બં ફ ખાંડી અથવા ગાજ ૭૫૦

શાગવાની દીમરોનાં ફટકા - ૫૦૦
એફ ઘણી ફેટલાં આપરો ને દર ખાંડી તથા દર ફટફફે ફેટલી ફ્રીમત તે પરપોબાલ મધે લખવી તે તે ખાફ રાંમાંથી આફરાં અરધે લાગા તારીખે કેલી જુન શંને ૧૮૧૨ માં આપવાં ને બજી અરધો લાગા તારીખ ૧ જુલાય શંને ૧૮૧૨ મધે આપવાં તા ૨૧ મી જાંતીવારી શંને ૧૮૧૧ *

B. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Government,
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

ષનપ્રગીફ્ય ઘનજ્યાણીનંદ્યિણે
ફેલીજે મેદ્યેણીમઉરાપ્રીપં મ
ઉરાંચોગપ્રમાનષૈનિષનપ્રમં
તપંણીનેમષઉમચેગોધીતપ્રમઘ
ઘફઘઉ ઉણીઉપ્રમડે ષાપઘાણી
ઘંઘમેફેપ્રપોજફુષેતીફતેંઘનપ્રમઘફ
ગપચનચમ્રેંજેફતાગીફ ૧૮ મર્ચે
મણીન્યાંતપ્રીપંત્યાપુપી ઘેતીફત્યા
પ્રપડાચીષપ્રઈપ્રેંધીસંધી મજીન
ઘજ્ઞીજાંતપ્રીપંમફઘનજેફ્યીફ મ
નષનયેઉનજ્ઞણનેજેંગપ્રતીફજ્ઞાડેં
પાઘણાનપ્રીપંપ્રપડાંણેફ્યીફ મ
ઘતાંનગીફઘનઉણઘજીનતણે
ફ્યીફપ્રમનણાફનજીડેંઉજ્ઞપંજે મ્રે
ગીતનયાંણપ્રડેંષશોધિમ્રેજ્યાષ વ
નીમપડેંફઘનજીતમંપ્રપ્રનેંમઝી
મણપંપ્રીણગનગીપ્રપડે ચોમ
જીમ્રેજ્યાંતનણાગીતજ્યામતી પ્ર
મજેપ્રીપંઠનઘયેનીઘયોગી નષ
જ્યાષતીપ્રપડેનઘમપ્રન યાપ્રઘેંત્
મંનત્રાઉજ્ઞણજેઘજ્યાતઠીનેં ગાગી
ઉણીઉણજેફતીચેતીફ

ષઈગીજીજીપ્રડે - - ૪૬૦
ગીમનગાંપચીપંમે
ફંડીપ્રીપંગજ - - - ૭૦૦
ડાઘપુંગીજીપંમે
ફંડીપ્રીપંગજ - - - ૭૬૦

શાગપનીઢીમચ્યા ઊમડે - - - - - - ૬૦૦

ષેપ્રઘણીપ્રીતીપ્રનપ્રડેઘેઈફઘઘ ચફેંડીષપ્રીંઘનઊપડ્યાષ પ્રેણ તીપ્રીમતધેપ્રપોજફમધે પ્યાઘપે ત્યાંતીફપ્રનપ્રડેનીમેપ્રગ તાગીફ ૧ ઊનષન ૧૮૧૨ મઈંપ્યાપીઘણી ઘપ્રીનીમેપ્રગતાગીફ ૧ ઊફઈ ષ ન ૧૮૧૨ મઈપ્યાપો તાગીફ ૧૯ જ્યાનીપ્રગીજીન ૧૮૧૧

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Government
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
30TH JANUARY 1811.

Government Advertisement.

THE Hon'le the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that, in conformity to the Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, no application from any Civil or Military Servant or others in the Employ of the Honorable Company for permission to resign and remain in India will be attended to in future, but parties resigning the service or seceding from the Engagements, or surrendering the Covenants under which they may have been allowed to repair to India, will be required immediately to return to Great Britain.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,

Public Department, January 16, 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 1,201 to No. 2,000 of 1810-11, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Saturday, the 2d of March next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Govt.

(A True Copy)
C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Govt.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Deputy Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
6th February 1811.

Notification by Government.

THIS is to give notice that the Export of Curved Teak Timber is prohibited from any of the Dependencies of this Presidency, excepting to other Ports or places within the same limits.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
7TH FEBRUARY 1811.

Proclamation.

THIS is to give notice, that a General Quarterly Sessions of the Peace in and for the Town and Island of Bombay, will be held at the Hall of the Government House on Friday the 15th day of February instant, at 11 o'Clock by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, at which time and place all persons interested are required to give their attendance.

J. HUNGERFORD,
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay 8th February 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament, of Captain SAMUEL ADAM GREENWOOD deceased, late in the Military Service of the Honorable East India Company, on this Establishment, having been granted, by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to SAMUEL SPROULE Esq. Surgeon, one of the Executors therein named; all persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are therefore requested, forthwith to make payment of their respective debts to the said Executor, and those who may have claims thereon, to send in the same to him without delay.

Bombay January 26, 1811.

In the Will of CHARLES HOWARD Esq. Deceased late Purser of His Majesty's Ship Belliqueux.

ECC. SIDE.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased being committed by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to JOHN LECKIE Esq. of Bombay, Merchant, Sole Executor therein named; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof — Dated this 8th February 1811.

TYRRELL.
PROCTOR

ADVERTISEMENT.

BRIGADIER GENERAL MALCOLM, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Captain N. C. GRANT of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry of the Bengal Establishment, hereby gives notice, that the sum arising from his Estate amounting to Bombay Rupees Six Hundred and Seventy Six, One Quarter and Seventy One Reas, has been deposited in the hands of the Sub Treasurer to the Government at Bombay.

JOHN MALCOLM,
A. G.

Bombay, 31st January 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BRIGADIER GENERAL MALCOLM having taken charge of the Effects of the late Cornet ALEXANDER FOTHERINGHAM, of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry of the Madras Eſtabliſhment, hereby gives notice, that the ſum ariſing from his Eſtate amounting to Bombay Rupees One Thouſand, Two Hundred and Ninety Five, has been depoſited in the hands of the Sub-Treaſurer to the Government at Bombay.

JOHN MALCOLM,
B. G.

Bombay, 31ſt January 1811.

NAVY BILLS.

A Sum of Money being wanted for His Majeſty's Service, for which Bills will be granted on the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, at Ninety Days ſight, any Perſon willing to advance the ſame, will be pleaſed to ſend in Tenders to His Majeſty's Acting Naval Officer, ſpecifying the Sum to be advanced, and the rate of Exchange per Bombay Rupee.

Such Tenders as may be received will be opened at the Naval Office on or before Twelve o'clock on this day in the preſence of thoſe who may chooſe to attend.

W. J. HAMILTON,
NAVAL OFFICE, Acting Naval Officer.
BOMBAY, 9TH FEB. 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Firſt and Second of a Sett of Bills drawn by the Governor in Council of Bombay upon the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies for 1505 Pounds and Ten Shillings Sterling and bearing date Bombay Caſtle, 15th November 1810 payable to the order of DARASHAW CURSETJEE and by him endorſed to PESTONJEE BHICKAJEE or order having been loſt or miſlaid by the ſaid PESTONJEE BHICKAJEE; All perſons concerned are therefore apprized thereof and informed not to negotiate or pay the ſame.

Bombay, 7th February 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY next the 13th inſtant,
THERE WILL BE PUT UP
TO PUBLIC SALE
At the Outer Gate
AT THE
HON'BLE COMPANY'S
POWDER WORKS,
AT MAZAGON,

A quantity of old COPPER HOOPS, BARRELLS, STAVES, &c. &c.

The ſale will commence at noon, the articles will be put in ſmall lots, and muſt be paid for, and taken away immediately.

Bombay, February 6th 1811.
GEORGE KEIR,
Agent for Gun Powder.

By Order of the Military Board,
W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th Inſt.
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At Messrs. Mitchell & Co.'s
AUCTION ROOMS,

THE Various remaining Effects (from the laſt Sale) of an Officer proceeding to Europe in the Exeter, compriſing Books, ſome Wearing Apparel, Mathematical Inſtruments &c. &c.

ALSO,
WILL BE SOLD
On Account of the Concerned,
One 13 Inch Coir Cable,
30 Coils Coir Rope,
A number of Coils of Europe Rattling Stuff and
Rope of Sizes.

Bombay, 9th February 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That on MONDAY next, the 11th Inſt.
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD,
By Public Auction,
IN THE
MARINE YARD,
THE FAST SAILING
CUTTER
HOURAH,
WITH ALL HER STORES &c.
As She now lies at anchor in the Harbour;

THE Hourah was launched in Benga about two years ſince, of 106 Tons burthen, coppered, and is well adapted for the Gulph or Coaſt Trade.

Conditions to be made known at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 9th February 1811.

FOR PRIVATE SALE
A HANDSOME
CAPTAIN'S TENT
With outer Walls,
FOR PARTICULARS ENQUIRE
AT
MESSRS. WOOLER & CO.
Bombay, February 8, 1811.

A CARD.

THE BOMBAY KALENDAR and ALMANAC will be ready for delivery at the COURIER OFFICE on Tueſday the 12th inſtant.

February 8th 1811.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28th JANUARY 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to announce that, in addition to the modification in the Penſion Eſtabliſhment as publiſhed to the army in the General Order by Government of the 27th April laſt, all native ſoldiers on the Eſtabliſhment of this Preſidency, who may loſe a limb or be otherwiſe diſabled by wounds received on ſervice will be penſioned on the full pay of their rank for life.

The ſame indulgence will be extended to native ſoldiers who may be afflicted with total loſs of ſight in the Hon'ble Company's ſervice.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint aſſiſtant ſurgeon Dawe to the office of Vaccinator at the preſidency, in the room of Doctor Keir reſigned, and to permit aſſiſtant ſurgeon Taylor to act for Mr. Dawe until his return from foreign ſervice.

Bombay Caſtle, 30th Jan. 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received with ſincere concern, intelligence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Angus Grant and Major John Duffy of the Infantry on this eſtabliſhment, on the homeward voyage to Europe, the former on the 19th July and the latter on the 9th day of Auguſt 1810.

Both theſe late officers paſſed through the ſervice with credit to themſelves and juſtice to their employers, and the meritorious and attentive circumſpection, Major Duffy in particular, in the diſcharge of the duties of the laſt appointment he ſo long held in Malabar, has repeatedly attracted the favorable notice of his ſuperior Officers and of Government; whilſt the honorable application he made of the moderate and juſt reward he thence acquired, in the ſpontaneous diſcharge of debts which, by the courſe of law, he ſtood already relieved from, deſerves to be commemorated to the laſting eulogy of his memory.

As the death of Lieut. Colonel Grant, happened on a date prior to his promotion; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that his commiſſion as Lieut. Colonel, to which he was preferred vice Sheen deceaſed, by the minutes of Council under date the 31ſt July 1810, as well as the commiſſions of the Officers promoted in ſucceſſion, be cancelled; and Major Grant ſtruck off from the ſtrength of the army from the 19th July 1810.

The Governor in Council further directs, that the following Promotions take place in the 6th Regiment, in ſucceſſion to Major Grant deceaſed.

Sixth Regiment.

To be Major Captain Edward Baker, Captain Lieut. Thomas F. Donnelly to be Capt. of a company, Lieut. Henry Smith to be Capt. Lieut, and Enſign Thomas Roe to be Lieutenant in ſucceſſion to Grant deceaſed. Date of rank 20th July 1810.

The following promotions are to take place in ſucceſſion to Lieut. Col. Sheen deceaſed.

Infantry.

Major George Llewellin to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Sheen deceaſed. Date of promotion 23d July 1810.

Ninth Regiment.

Captain David Prother to be Major, Captain Lieutenant John Sykes to be Captain of a company, Lieut. Richard A. Willis to be Captain Lieutenant and Enſign Robert Hurſe to be Lieutenant vice Llewellin promoted. Date of Promotion 23d July 1810.

The following further promotions are to take place in the Firſt Regiment, vice Major Duffy deceaſed.

First Regiment,

Captain Joſeph D. Watſon to be Major, Capt. Lieut. Benjamin Dutton to be Captain of a company; Lieut. F. D. Ballantine to be Capt. Lieut. and Enſign Benjamin Gerraus to be Lieutenant vice Duffy deceaſed, 10th Auguſt 1810.

Major John Harding, having retired from the Hon'ble Company's Service as announced by the Court of Directors, in their diſpatch of the 29th Auguſt 1810; the Governor in Council directs, that officer's name be ſtruck off the ſtrength of the Eſtabliſhment from the 1ſt Auguſt 1810, and that the following alterations and promotions take place, in conſequence; the caſualty having occurred previous to the death of Captain Elliott on the 13th September 1810

Fifth Regiment.

Captain Robert Elliott, (deceaſed) to be Major; Captain Alexander Gibſon to be Captain of a Company, Captain Lieutenant C. W. Elwood to be Captain Lieutenant and Lieutenant Robert Barber to be Lieutenant in ſucceſſion to Harding retired. date of rank, 2d Auguſt 1810.

Captain George McCox to be Major, Captain Lieutenant C. W. Elwood to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant Alexander Glas to be Captain Lieutenant and Enſign Thomas Pain to be Lieutenant in ſucceſſion to Elliott deceaſed,—date of rank, 14th September 1810.

In conſequence of two further caſualties by the death of Lieutenant William Hurſt of the 4th Regiment and Lieutenant George Walter of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, the former on the 11th Inſtant at Surat, and the latter on the 23d Inſtant at Verſovah, the Governor in Council directs the following Promotions to take place.

Fourth Regiment.

Enſign Henry Newton, to be Lieutenant vice Hurſt deceaſed,—date of rank 12th January 1811.

Sixth Regiment.

Enſign Edward James, to be Lieutenant vice Walter deceaſed,—date of rank 24th January 1811.

Bombay Caſtle 30th January 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to publiſh for general information the following Copy of a general order by the Governor in Council at Fort Saint George under date the 4th Inſtant.

Fort Saint George, 4th January 1811.

GENERAL ORDER BY GOVERNMENT.

The Seringapatam prize committee aſſembled at this Preſidency having fixed the 1ſt July next enſuing, as a convenient date for cloſing the proceedings and accounts connected with the diſtribution of the prize property, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is accordingly pleaſed to notify for general information that no claims to ſhare in the Seringapatam prize property will be received after the date abovementioned.

Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble in Council,
(Signed) J. H. PEILE,
Sec. to Govt.

A true Copy,
(Signed) J. H. PEILE,
Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Caſtle, 9th February, 1811.

On the occaſion of the near approach of the period for the departure, by the Exeter, of an Officer of ſuch eſtabliſhed and well earned Reputation in the Army, as Lieutenant Colonel William Williamſon, the Government have a ſincere ſatisfaction in announcing it's concurrent ſenſe of the acknowledged profeſſional merits of that Officer; who, during a period of upwards of thirty two years of uninterrupted Service in India has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a zealous and faithful diſcharge of his public Duty.

In an arduous campaign in the Province of Bednore in the early part of the year 1783, Lieutenant Colonel Williamſon had the misfortune to receive a ſevere Wound, the conſequence of which, though it diſqualified him for the performance of the active duties of the Field, did not yet deprive his Country of the benefit of his talents and experience, in inſtilling into others thoſe principles of ſubordination, of diſcipline, and of attachment to the Military profeſſion of which he has in his own conduct invariably manifeſted a diſtinguiſhed example.

In the ſeveral Commands which he has held he has uniformly and ſucceſsfully conciliated the affections of his officers and in particular of the Native Troops by his knowledge of their language and Cuſtoms, and by the urbanity of his manners and diſpoſition; at the ſame time that he has maintained the diſcipline and reputation of every Corps he has commanded with credit to himſelf and to the ſatisfaction and marked approbation of his Commander in Chief.

Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments the Hon'ble the Governor in Council will not fail to bring Lieutenant Colonel Williamſon's character as a meritorious officer to the notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

A ſtatement having appeared in the Bombay Gazette of the 20th Sept. 1809, purporting to aſcribe to Commodore Byng the great loſs of the Live Stock embarked on the firſt expedition in the year 1809 to Rodrigues from his keeping ſo cloſe in ſhore, during the paſſage of the fleet down the Malabar Coaſt; the Governor in Council has much ſatisfaction in giving publicity to the undermentioned Certificates from experienced navigators in the country ſervice which more than ſufficiently repel the anonymous aſperſion that caſually obtained that admiſſion into print in queſtion, which would, aſſuredly, not have taken place had it been conſidered as likely to be viewed in the conſequential light, it has ſince been conſidered by the very reſpectable Officer to whom it relates.

"This is to Certify that it is my opinion that Commodore Byng of His Majeſty's Ship Belliqueux took every advantage of Winds, Weather, and every other circumſtance to expedite the voyage down the Coaſt of Malabar with the expedition under his charge in July 1809 and the whole of the way to Roderigues and that no blame whatever can be attached to him for the heavy loſs of live Stock on that occaſion

Given under my hand on board the ſhip Sulamany at Whampoa 19th November 1810."

J. D. FINEY.

"This is to Certify that it is my firm opinion that Commodore Byng of His Majeſty's Ship Belliquex took every advantage of Winds, Weather and every other circumſtance to expedite the voyage down the Coaſt of Malabar with the expedition under his charge in July 1809 and the whole of the way to Roderigues and that no blame whatever can be attached to him for the heavy loſs of live Stock on that occaſion.

Given under my hand on board the ſhip Gunjava at Whampoa, 26th November 1810."

N. L. PURVIS,
Captain.

The opinion long ſince formed and recorded of the zealous and able exertions of Commodore Byng in the promotion of the public ſervice whilſt acting within the limits of this Preſidency; having been in due courſe communicated to the authorities in England, muſt abundantly counteravail every miſtaken intimation of a different tendency, whether in reſpect to the ſtock in queſtion or to any other part of the contents of the letter purporting to have been written from Fort Duncan under date the 3d of September 1809, to which the Commodore's ſubſequent correſpondence with this Government alludes.

The Pſyche brings letters from Tebriz, which contain the following heads of intelligence, which reached that place from Conſtantinople.

The ſpirit of reſiſtance throughout Spain very ſtrong.

The Turks ſucceſsful againſt the Ruſſians. The Auſtrians have proteſted againſt the annexation of Moldavia and Wallachia to Ruſſia—which proteſt is ſuppoſed to have Bonaparte's conſent.

The Anglo—Portugueze army ſaid to be acting in concert with the Spaniſh and both ſucceſsfully.

The Siege of Cadiz raiſed—and our arms in Spain and Portugal acting in co-operation, and in conjunction with Romana.

Lucien Bonaparte, had, according to official advices received at Alexandria been forced to take refuge at Malta from his brother's perſecutions.

Theſe letters make no mention of any engagement in Spain between the allied armies and the French. But as the date of the diſpatches from Conſtantinople were not later than the 10th of September, it is not probable that any account of a battle fought in the latter end of Auguſt could have reached that City at that time.

If it be true that the ſiege of Cadiz has been raiſed, it is not improbable that ſome formidable meaſure was in the contemplation of the French General and we ſhall not be ſurprized to find the intelligence of a battle brought by the Matilda confirmed.

We had yeſterday morning an opportunity of witneſſing a proud and gratifying ſpectacle for Bombay in the departure of H. M. Ship MINDEN, on her firſt cruize. She is a remarkably fine ſhip of war, is in admirable order and made her way out of her native harbour "ſtiff as a Church" and "in gay and gallant trim."

However partial our ſeamen may be to Britiſh Oak we truſt that they will in time be equally diſpoſed to admire Indian Teak; and that the gallant crew who have been tranſferred from the Ruſſel to the Minden will have no reaſon to regret the change.

We have the authority of moſt competent judges to ſay that the Minden in compariſon with the Ruſſel poſſeſſes many advantages. She carries her midſhip port, with ſix months proviſions on board, four feet nine inches out of the water; the Ruſſel's under the ſame circumſtances only four feet three, the Minden having 180 ton more ballaſt in; ſhe ſtows ſix months ſtores and proviſions under the Hatches, the Ruſſel only five; and ſhe has admirable quarters on all her decks. She draws forward 21f. 11in. and aft 23f. 8in. when nearly fitted for ſix months.

ARRIVALS.]—Captain Thomas Anderſon, 2d Battalion 9th Regiment.
Lieutenant Jackſon.
Lieutenant M'Cormick, 2d Battalion 9th Regt.
Lieutenant Harriſon, 1ſt Battalion 6th Regt.
Lieutenant Corker, ditto, ditto.

DEPARTUS.]—Lieutenant T. W. Edgington, 2d Battalion 9th Regiment.
Enſign J. Grant, Grenadier Battalion.
Enſign Bayly, 1ſt Battalion 3d Regiment.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.]—At Baroda on the 14th January the lady of Capt. Sykes of a daughter.

On Wedneſday laſt the lady of Major Lock of a ſon.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Goa, on the 14th inſtant, Captain Donald Macleod, of H. M. 78th Regiment, to Miſs Lucy Berners Pleſſow, third daughter of Thomas Berners Pleſſow, Eſq. of Wathurſton Hall, Norfolk.

DEATHS.—At Pondicherry, on Monday the 21ſt inſt. Mrs. Catharine Lockhart, wife of Colonel William Lockhart, of His Majeſty's 30th Regiment, and Commandant of Pondicherry.

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NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—4th H. M. ship Chiffonne, J. Wainwright Esq. Captain from China.

6th. H. M. ship Fox, W. Wells Esq Captain from Madras.

Sailed Brig Ceylon, Capt. A. Ogle, to Co. Jumbo.

Arrived the 6th Hon'ble Company's Cruiser Psyche from Bussora, the 3d January Bushier the 9th and from Muicat the 29th.

Passenger.—Lieutenant Pottinger.

We have been favored with the following interesting account of the loss of the Mandarin Prize ship in the straits of Sincapore.

Pulo Penang 25, Dec.

"We sailed for Ternate immediately with 100 Troops on board and attacked it ourselves; our endeavors were crowned with success, after meeting with an obstinate resistance and the loss of 3 killed and 18 or 20 wounded. We returned to Amboyna in October, when the Governor requested Captain Tucker, would remain there in the Dover to assist in defending the Island against an invasion from Java which was expected; he complied and sent me on the Mandarin (Prize ship) with dispatches for the Admiral and orders to procure stores and Provisions at this place for the Dover which she was in great want of. I sailed on the 2d of November and after a very fair passage for that time of the year arrived in the Straits of Sincapour on the 8th of December on the 9th in the morning beating through a narrow part of the channel, and having no chart, but a very old one on a small scale, I stood too far over, and unfortunately got on shore. It then blew a moderate breeze, I did every thing in my power to get her off, but having no boat large enough to carry an anchor out, could not succeed. In a short time it came on to blow extremely hard and the tide had left her so much, that to prevent her capsizing I ordered all the masts to be cut away; a Chinese junk passed us in this situation and although we had a signal of distress flying and continued firing guns, she passed on without attempting to render us any assistance. The wind and sea continued increasing, which occasioned the ship to thump so hard that she began to make a great deal of water; when I found her in danger I sent the boat on shore to a small island, near us, with the dispatches, and when I found it impossible to save her, I considered it my duty to endeavour to save the crew; we then collected all the spars we could, and made a raft, which by 5 P. M. was compleat, having nine women and three poor little children on board; you may suppose my first care was to secure them. Thank God I succeeded, and by 7 o'clock I landed with all the crews except 4 Lascars who got intoxicated and persisted in remaining by the wreck. The Island was only about half a mile in circumference and had only a few bushes to shelter us from the rain which poured down in torrents all night. At day light, contrary to my expectations the ship having kept together, I launched the boat and with much difficulty got on board; I found she had bilged during the night and was full of salt water, consequently all the fresh was spoilt. I sent a few pieces of salt beef and a few other things by the boat for the people on shore, and remained by the wreck with one European and four Lascars, intending when she returned, to quit the wreck with every thing I could save as I saw she could not hold together much longer; the boat had hardly got on shore when the wind increased so much that she could not possibly return, added had the mortification of seeing her put back after making three attempts. At this time the sea was making a compleat breach over her and every moment I expected she would go to pieces; at this critical moment it pleased the Almighty to send the Chiffonne to our assistance, she was coming thro' the straits, and seeing our distressed situation, anchored and sent a boat immediately to our relief but the weather being so very bad the ship had gone to pieces about half an hour before she reached us. The European, one Lascar and myself were taken from the jibboom which we had with much difficulty reached; the others had all gone adrift, but by the great exertions of Lieut. Creighton they were all picked up, except one who was unfortunately drowned."

CALCUTTA.

JANUARY 18th.

By the ship Hope, Captain Elliot, which arrived in the river on Sunday last, accounts have been received from China, down to the 30th November. The Hope left China in company with the undermentioned trade, viz. Asia, Alexander, Friendship, Gunjava, James Drummond, Varuna and Thomas Henchman, for Bombay.

Luz, Carmo and Indiana, for Penang and Bengal; Sazados, for Goa, and a prize ship, named the Mandarin; the whole under convoy of His M.'s ship Chiffonne. The fleet kept together till the 6th December, when the Thomas Henchman, Luz, Varuna Indiana, and the Mandarin, separated. The frigate, with the rest of the fleet, entered the straits of Malacca, where they were detained till the 12th; a heavy gale having set in from the westward, the Luz and Indiana, which had previously parted from the fleet, having anchored in Pulo Aor Bay, were both driven from their anchorage; the former brought up but the latter, less fortunate, was forced on shore, and in a short time dashed to pieces.

On board the Indiana were no less than 300 souls, chiefly Chinese, proceeding to Penang. Their fate, we are concerned to state, is by no means ascertained, although it has been pretty generally reported, that the whole were saved.

The Belliqueux, Commodore Byng, and the Honorable Company's Ships Woodford, Elphinstone, Arniston, Winchelsea, Wexford, Alfred, and Cuffnells, were left at China by the Hope; on the day of whose departure, the Surat Castle, Bombay, Sovereign, Canton, and Alnwick Castle, were seen standing in for Macao.

The ill-fated ship Ocean, Captain Williamson, we regret to state, was wholly despaired of. There had been a recent arrival from Manilla, but no particular news from that quarter.

Markets continued nearly stationary. Cotton had been sold as high as 15 tale and upwards. Opium, on the other hand, continued a heavy sale, the nominal price 1000 dollars.

Calcutta Intelligence.

18th JANUARY 1811.

REDUCTION OF THE VALUABLE ISLAND OF TERNATE.

We congratulate our readers on the acquisition of this valuable settlement, which surrendered to His Majesty's arms, about the end of September. This welcome intelligence was received at the presidency late on Tuesday evening, by letters from Amboyna, of the beginning of October.

This valuable acquisition was effected by a small detachment of the Madras European corps, and the crew of the Dover frigate, commanded by that gallant and enterprising officer Captain Tucker, with the trivial loss of a few lives only.

The detachment of the European corps employed on this service, was conducted by Captain Forbes, on whom the command of the Island had devolved.

From the judicious arrangements which preceded the attack, we understand, the enemy was taken so completely by surprise, that but little opposition was experienced.

Ternate, the principal of the Moluccas, is about 18 miles in circumference, and strongly fortified both by nature and art. Its geographical position is long. 126: 18 east, lat. 1:10 north.

By letters of the 4th October, we have the satisfaction to find, that the garrison of Amboyna continued perfectly healthy.

A report had reached Amboyna, of the equipment of an expedition from Batavia, for the re-capture of that settlement.

It was, however, rather hoped than expected, that General Daendels would make the attempt. The Bee, of this port, and several other vessels from the coast and Penang, are stated to have arrived at Amboyna, where the markets continued to be completely glutted, in consequence of the large importations from this and other ports.

The foregoing intelligence was conveyed from Amboyna to the resident at Malacca, and from thence by the Hope, Captain Elliott. The packet, we understand, was sent on board the Hope, during the absence of the commander, and delivered by one of the passengers, in whose possession it remained for two days, after the arrival of the Hope in the river, hence the delayed communication.

We understand the Fox, of this port, was purchased a short time after her arrival at Amboyna, and has been fitted out as a government cruizer.

Yesterday Mathew Law, Esq. was brought to the bar of the Supreme Court, to receive the sentence of the court, for an assault committed in the month of October last, on the person of C. M. Richetts, Esq.

Their Lordships after hearing the affidavid of the plaintiff and that of the defendant, read by the clerk of the court, ordered him to stand committed till Monday, when judgment will be pronounced.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 12th instant, William Fane, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Louisa Hay Dashwood.

On the same day, at the Old Church by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Mr. J. C. Wallerton, Junior of Purnea, to Miss Mary Taylor.

On the same day, Mr. George Bowers, to Miss Anne McPeerson.

On the 13th instant, Mr. Nicholas Budge, to Miss Amelia Leico.

English Extracts.

The cause of the fatal duel which terminated in the death of Mr. Payne, was truly melancholy. The orphan daughter of the late Dr. Clark, of Newcastle, was the friend of Mrs. Payne, and a visitor in the family. An unfortunate attachment took place between Mr. Payne and Miss. Clark, and transpired, which the irritated feelings of the brother forced him to resent.—The evidence before the Coroner produced scarce any information, and the verdict was. "Wilful Murder against a person or persons unknown."

It is said that Brig. General Craufurd has resigned his command in Portugal, and reached Lisbon, for the purpose of embarking for England.

The Regency of Cadiz have issued a Proclamation, in which they censure severely the conduct pursued by the inhabitants of Caracas, in proclaiming their independence; and after remarking, that neither the capital and province of Mariacabo, nor that of Coro, had joined in the revolutionary proceeding, they declare the Caraccas in a state of blockade. A singular embarrassment is thus created, as a Treaty of Commerce has been arranged with the Deputies from that Colony, in the fourth article of which, it is stated, that Great Britain, on her part, engages to protect the trade of those Settlements against any hostile attempt that may be made to destroy it. It is, however, understood, that M. Lopez has represented the severe measures which may be taken against the Native Spaniards in the Colonies, should it be attempted to carry the blockade into execution and it is believed, that the Marquis Wellesley concurred in the views and wishes of the American Deputy, and that it has been determined in the Cabinet to interpose with the Spanish Government in favour of those Western Dependencies which still profess to maintain friendly relations with the Parent Country.

SEPTEMBER, 10.

Yesterday General Miranda had a long interview with the Marquis Wellesley, at Apsley House, Piccadilly.

Yesterday afternoon the Marquis Wellesley left town for Ramsgate, where his Lordship has taken a house for two months.

SEPTEMBER, 11.

Mr. Powell, Secretary to the American Ambassador, who embarked on Sunday morning in a flag of truce for Calais or Boulogne, is returned to Dover, not being permitted to land either at Calais of Boulogne. After a shot had been fired upon the vessel from Calais, the Commissary came off, and told Mr. Powell, that if the vessel attempted to enter the harbour, she would be sunk. Mr. Powell, then directed the Flag of truce to proceed to Boulogne, which she did, and made directly into the harbour, but had nearly repented this bold measure, for a heavy fire of shot and shell was instantly opened upon her, and it was only by an immediate flight that the crew and vessel were saved from destruction.

The latest official advices from Lord Wellington are of the 19th. They state that the enemy had commenced the siege of Almeida, and that his Lordship was concentrating his force, with the view of obliging the French to follow his example, and thereby increasing their difficulties in procuring supplies. The private letters from the army are a day later than the official advices. They state that the Head Quarter of Lord Wellington were again at Alverca, and that our advanced posts were within ten miles of Pinhel.

Massena, in a recent proclamation to the inhabitants of Portugal, states the amount of his army to be 110,000.—He has purposely exaggerated his force in order to alarm the Portuguese, and to induce a belief, that resistance will be unavailing.—But if he has so large a force, he has not made hitherto any great progress in the conquest of Portugal—he has not been able to get upon our flanks, nor has he ventured to attack us in front. Our army amount to 28,000 fighting men, of these, 24,000, including Gen. Hill's Division, are under the immediate command of Lord Wellington—of the remaining 4000, three thousand are at Thomar, under Gen. Leith; and one thousand at Lisbon. This force will be strongly reinforced by detachments from this country, from Cadiz, and from Halifax. The 79th and 94th Regiments are on their passage from Cadiz for Lisbon—two more Regiments will follow—and a regiment is expected from North America. The whole amount of the reinforcements will be about ten thousand men.

We understand that Mr. Pinkney is about to send dispatches to America, which are to be conveyed by Lieutenant Spence, who brought those relative to the Mosquito and Vixen. He is to quit England in the Hornet on the 19th instant, and from hence is to proceed to Paris to have an interview with General Armstrong; but he has peremptory orders not to remain in the French capital on any account more than three days.

A letter from Gibraltar of the 21st ult. states, that within the last eight or ten days on fewer than 1500 deserters from the French had entered the fortress.—They are described to be very fine looking men, and to be either Swiss, Poles, or Germans. They readily enlisted into the British service, to enter on duty either in Malta or Sicily, for which islands they were immediately embarked. They were in a ragged condition, and all of them declared that the army of Andalusia had received no pay during the last seven months.

The elegant House of Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellow Bat., and the grounds attached to it, in Haver's Row, Plymouth, called Hampton House has been purchased by the Reverend Dr. Hawker, for the laudable purpose of forming an extensive settlement for female Penitents.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1810.

Admiralty-Office, September 4, 1810.

The following Letter has been transmitted by Vice Admiral Bertie, Commander of all the Vessels at the Cape of Good Hope:—

His Majesty's Nereide, off the Mauritius, May 1, 1810

SIR,—On reconnoitering the South East coast upon this date, I perceived at the anchorage of Jacotel a ship of about 400 tons, and as she lay within pistol shot of the two batteries which commanded the entrance and the harbour, I did not leave the Nereide until 12 o'clock, A. M. and after much difficulty, found and entered (at five) the narrow intricate passage, and owing to low water, the surf half filling the boats, I was in hopes of landing and falling in upon their 1st battery without being discovered, but the Imperial Schooner, L'Etafette, of four brass guns and 14 men, commanded by Ensign de Vaisseau H. Chauvin, unfortunately laying at anchor, so completely gave the alarm, that by the time the boats grounded, both batteries and two field pieces were playing upon the only spot we could land, and our men no sooner formed upon the beach, then they were received by a heavy fire of musquetry. As every Officer knew before we landed what was to be done afterwards, the whole party was instantly upon the run, and in 10 minutes in possession of the above battery; having spiked the guns, we moved towards the guard-house, protected by two field-pieces, 40 troops of the 13th regiment of the line, 28 artillery, and a strong party of militia, the whole commanded by Lieut. Rockman, of the 18th regiment. This party, while we were taking the battery, had attacked and driven our boats, with the division left to protect them; into the centre of the harbour. Their opening fire upon us, was the signal for charging, and to my astonishment, they instantly gave way with a speed we could not equal; their Officer, who deserved to command better soldiers, was taken prisoner, with his two field-pieces.—Hitherto twilight had hid our force; full day shewed to the enemy the Nereide's small band of volunteers, consisting of 50 seamen, and the same number of marines, the strong fort battery in their possession, and to gain which, it was necessary to pass the river Jacotel, at the foot of a high hill, covered with wood, and defended by the Commandant of the Savannah district, Col. Etienne Coldgard, two cannon and a strong body of militia. Owing to the late heavy rains, we found the river swelled, and current so strong, that the tallest men could scarcely wade, the short helped over, and more than half the party upon the swim, and in the thick of fire from the enemy; but this difficulty no sooner surmounted (though not without the loss of the greatest part of our ammunition), than three cheers warned the enemy to prepare for the bayonet. The Jungle hill, two guns, battery, and colours, were carried in style, and the Commandant, Col. Coldgar, taken prisoner, nor do I think an officer or man of the party, except myself, had an anxious thought for the result of this unequal affair.—Having spiked the guns and one mortar, burnt and destroyed the carriages, the works magazines, &c. and embarked the field pieces, some naval and military stores. I was upon the point of returning to the ship, when the strong party I had driven from the first battery and field-pieces, appeared to have recovered from their panic, re-assembled (strongly reinforced by the militia and Burgeois inhabitants of the Island) upon our left, and as the Nereide's attack of Jacotel was the first ever made upon any point of the Isle of France, and knowing its principal defence consists in its militia, I determined upon running some risk of letting them know what they had to expect if their Island was ever attacked by regular British force. Moving towards them, they at the same time advancing within musket shot, they opened their fire, and I instantly turned direct-

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into the country in an oblique line to them, to get into their rear, and if fo, not to leave to the defeated party the refource of a retreat; at firft they halted and remained upon their ground, but the moment we began to move in quick time, and they underftood my intention, than they again bear us in fair running for, more than a mile into the country. On returning to our boats, we burnt the fignal houfe, flag-ftaff, &c. a mile from the beach. and having founded well the harbour, and done all I wifhed, I again embarked and returned to the Nerride,—I now beg you will allow me to expreis how highly I approve of the gallant and regular conduct of every officer and man landed; indeed I feel myfelf under the greateft obligation to the Seniors Lieutenants Burn, Langhorne, and Deacon and Lieut. Cox. commanding the marines, with Lieut. Defbrifay under him. I have to regret my return of killed and wounded.—The lofs of the enemy could not be afcertained, nor do I know the force oppofed to us; but from every information gained, and from the French officers themfelves they declare that 600 men can reinforce the batteries by fignal in an hour. I remained on fhore four hours, in clear morning, and the fignal was flying the whole of the time. N. J. Willoughby.

The return a lift contains one marine killed, and feven marines and feamen wounded, including Lieut. H. C. Deacon.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE.—September 8.

H. M. Hired Cutter Queen Charlotte,
St. Ambin's Bay, Aug. 30 1810.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that proceeding off Cherbourg, agreeably to your orders, with Mr. P. A. Mulgrave, on the 29th inftant at three p. m. Alderney bearing S. S. W. three or 4 leagues, obferved a large cutter in the S. E. ftanding for us, with an Englifh white enfign and pendant flying; not liking her appearance, I made the neceffary preparation for giving her as warm a reception as poffible;—At half paft 3, he came clofe to us, luffed up, and hauled down the Englifh enfign and hoifted french, and at the fame time we gave him our broadside of round and grape, which was quickly returned by the enemy. We continued the action within piftol fhot till 5 p. m. when the enemy hauled his wind to the N. E. leaving us in no condition to follow him, having the boatfwain killed, and 14 wounded, fome of them badly. Among the latter is Mr. P. A. Mulgrave. At 6 p. m. two fhore-boats came off from Alderney, and I fent the wounded men by them on fhore.

From the great fuperiority of the enemy, being a large cutter of 16 guns, and full of men, and our crew only 25 men in all, I truft that the conduct of H. M. hired cutter, Queen Charlotte, will meet your approbation on this occafion.

I cannot fay too much in praife of my chief mate and pilot, and all my little crew, for their undaunted bravery and good conduct. I inclofe a lift of the killed and wounded.—

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
JOSEPH THOMAS, MASTER.

To Vice-Admiral of the Auxieme, &c. &c.

J. Lott, Boatfwain, killed.—J. Adams, Mate, badly wounded, J. Flinders, feaman, do. E. Baker, feaman, do. J. Matfon, feaman, do. T. Carter, feaman, do. G. Warren, feaman, do. J. Robinfon, feaman, do. H. Kookles, feaman, do. J. May, feaman, do. W. Rogers, feaman, do. T. Dickerfon, feaman, do. Mr. P. A. Mulgrave, very badly wounded.

KATTERFELTO'S GRAND PROCESSION.

FURTHER IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

Four Trumpeters.
Mr. Cobbet—on a *mule*,
Holding a banner, "*Trial by Jury—no Court-martials.*"
Four Trumpeters.
Lord Folkeftone
On an afs.—Banner "Hell to pay."
Marrowbones an I Cleavers.
Colonel Wardle,
alias
Mr. Brown, on an Irifh Bull.
Banner.
"*Bill of wright's*
Printers' Devils, with horns.
Sir Francis, wearing a fool's-cap, fhaped like a bonnet rouge.
Horne Tooke behind him
Dictating a Speech to be made at Temple-bar.
The Car in which they are to be feated, drawn by Citizen Waithman and (who voted the addrefs) Common Councilmen.
Marrow bones and Cleavers.
Mr. Whitbread.
Banner.
"Froth and Fermentation!" make Grains for the *Surinam Multitude.*
John Gale Jones.
Banner.
"Succefs to Subfcriptions from *York* to the *Tower.*"

The Procefion to be clofed by thofe Gentlemen of fortune and Independence in the Subfcription Carriages: but they are requested to borrow, for the day, coats and waiftcoats—*breeches* will not be fo neceffary, as "*fans culottes*" have more liberty than others.

JUBILEE
TO THE
FRIENDS OF LIBERTY:
WITH THE ORDER OF THE PROCESSION OF MONKIES AND ASSES, WHICH TOOK PLACE ON THURSDAY THE 21ST JUNE, 1810.

Six Monkies on horfeback, with Penny Trumpets.
All fix on four, fix abreaft.
Large Dark blue Streamer—Motto, "Down with the Laws."
Fifty-two Baboons on horfeback, four abreaft.
Band of Mufic, playing the "Rogue's March."
An Ourang Outang as Serjeant Trumpeter; Motto on the Banner of his Trumpet,
"*Weekly Political Register.*" on one fide, on the other GUILTY."
A drunken Yahou with a Counfellor's Wig and Gown, carrying a large dark Blue Streamer: Motto,
"*The Iflworth Mifters—Perjury and Corruption,*" on one fide—"*O. P.*" on the other.
Hackney Coaches—Duft Carts—Night Carts—Cabbage Carts, &c. clofed and tied in at the end of Rag Fair, Monkeries.
Procefion formed on Tower hill, proceeded up Rag fair, Rofemary-lane, Pudding lane, Budge row, Petticoat-lane, Little Hell, Pye corner, Chick lane Saffron-hill, Mutton-hill, Fleet-lane, Dyot-ftreet, to Piccadilly.
The only diftinguifhing mark worn was Affes Ears.
Common Councilmen and liverymen of London joined the procefiion on Tower hill, not in their gowns, but blindfold, and hand cuffed two and two.
They were preceded by
A chattering "black muzzled" Ape, holding in one hand a Pair of Spectacles, and in the other a Yard of Muslin as a Banner.
Motto, "Private Vices are the Effence of Public Virtue."
A large Baboon in a Barouche, with a Mug of Brown Stout.
A numerous Rabble of Monkies and Affes headed by a Caledonian Ape in Canonicals.
Proceeded from the Parifh of St. Anne's, Soho, with their own Band of Mufic, playing "Go to the Devil, and fhake yourfelf;" with the following Banners:—No. I. Sky-blue Banner; Motto, "The Conftitution," and on the reverfe, "It's all my eye and Betty Martin." No. II. Dark-blue Banner; Motto, "Magna Charta, which we never read." No. III. Dark-blue Banner; Motto, "Trial by Jury, and no law."
No. IV. Dark-blue Streamer; Motto, "FRANCE and ANARCHY."
The *Hopeful* Society, called the Benevolent, joined the procefion on Tower Hill, with a band of mufic and banner; mottos, "Revolution for ever." on one fide—on the other "Plunder and Impunity."
The whole clofed with a large blood-red ftreamer, borne by Jack Ketch; Motto,
"The Immortal Memory of Defpard!"
The Monkies, during the procefion, cut a deer at the Bank: And, in paffing the Manfion Houfe, the Affes fet up the patriotic bray of
"Down with the Privileges of the Houfe of Commons."—"No Parliament!"—"No King."
FRANCO, Prince of the Monkies,
Who was to have appeared in the Procefion, elevated on a new Drop, drawn by four led Affes, fupported by fix Apes on horfeback on each fide, bearing white wands, followed by Apes on horfeback, four abreaft.

"WAS NOT TO BE FOUND."

Having turned tail, taken to the water, brufhed acrofs Putney Common, perched himfelf on a tree in Wimbledon Wood.
Whence, after chattering to a Deputation of Monkies for a few minutes, he hopt the twig into the old Devil's Cave, and formed a part in the diverfions of Putney.

"Thus terminated a day of monkey expectation unprecedented; of difappointment unparalleled. Thoufands of monkeys indignantly tore the cockades from their heads, and threw them with contempt into the dirt.—The diffatisfaction was univerfal; gloom fat on every apifh countenance, and the cry "he has deferted us—an abfolute hoax," was generally!—Such was the natural effect on the minds of the immenfe Monkey Multitude, aflembled not only from all part of this vaft city, but from the moft remote foreits and deferts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, South America and Africa. Monkey Expectation had never been fo excited;—Monkey Expectation was never fo completely difappointed!!!"—(*See the Burdettite Gazette of June* 22.)

BONAPARTE & *the real* QUEEN *of* NAPLES.

We reprobated in the firft inftance, as a palpable forgery, the pretended letter of Bonaparte to the Queen of the Two Sicilies. That we were juftified in fo doing will be feen by the following.

STATE PAPER.

Official note of the Council of Regency of the Kingdoms of Spain and Indies, to the Chevalier Robertone, Charge d' affaires of His Majesty the King of the two Sicilies.

The Council of Regency of the kingdoms of Spain and the Indies, to whom I have communicated the Note which I had the honour of receiving from you, under date of the 6th inft. feel the greateft concern, that an affair (the nature of which never fhould have produced any effect contrary to the good opinion and unalterable attachment which the auguft Queen of the Two Sicilies, moft juftly poffeffes to the good caufe, to the great facrifices fhe made in its fupport, and to the known firmnefs of her character and principles) could ever give rife to the flighteft motive in fome Members of the Britifh Parliament for entertaining any doubts of the continuation of the fyftem to which the Court of the Two Sicilies has invariably adhered.

A fmall degree of reflection as to the authenticity of the fuppofed letter written by Napoleon to the Queen of the Two Sicilies, will neceffarily fhew, that even in cafe of its being authentic, it is very improbable that he ever fhould have entrufted any one with a copy for the fake of having it publifhed, and ftill lefs that it fhould fall into the hands of a woman writing to her husband or lover in Spain. Befides, how is it poffible that Napoleon fhould have made ufe of the language contained in this letter, in addreffing himfelf to a Queen whofe principles are entirely oppofed to his, and whofe hatred to his perfon could not have been manifefted in a ftronger manner fince he ufurped the French Throne, a Throne ftained with the blood of fo many illuftrious victims, among whom was her Majefty's own Sifter?

The Council of Regency have looked upon this letter as fpurious from the very firft moment it came to their knowledge through the *Badajoz Diary*, and the circumftance of its not having been permitted to appear in the Gazette of Government proves the truth of this.

Could his Majefty (the Council of Regency) have imagined that fuch a production could have been productive of the leaft alteration, towards the Court of the Two Sicilies in the Britifh Parliament, or in the minds of the Britifh Miniftry, he would have ordered the publication of fome Paper demonftrating the flender foundation of the letter in queftion, and would moreover have adopted other meafures, which he might might have proper to difcredit it. H. M. is, however, fully convinced, that the Englifh Cabinet is too informed, and poffeffes too much fagacity, to be misled by fo improbable a letter, or that it could occafion the leaft alteration in the opinion hitherto entertained of the inviolable principles of the Court of the Two Sicilies. Your mind ought, therefore, to be perfectly at eafe as to this point.

Thofe who, under the fuppofed reftriction of the prefs, argue, that from the very circumftance of this letter being printed in Spain, it muft be genuine, are but ill-informed of the actual ftate of the Peninfula in this refpect. True it is, that the liberty of the prefs is not authorifed by law, nor expreffly permitted by Government; but, notwithftanding this, there exifts an equivalent toleration; particularly the Diary of Badajoz which, being printed under no authority, ufes much liberty in every thing it writes.

On the other hand, no original can be traced to which recourfe might be had; and whatever the letter of Madame Bentet Cellerier may be, fuch as it is cannot be noticed, and ftill lefs the copy included of the fuppofed letter to Napoleon, this lady not being known. Hence we are to conclude, that it is the mere fabrication of fome Frenchman to ridicule the fuppofed author, and by no means intended to leffen the good opinion entertained of the auguft Queen of the Two Sicilies, whofe noble firmnefs, in fuftaining the dignity and decorum of her elevated ftation, ought to have ferved as a pattern and example to many others who feem to have degenerated from their high origin, and from every thing, which, till now, formed the good reputation of Sovereigns.

Finally, fuppofing, even for a moment, that Napoleon, ever mindful of his fallacious and infidious fuggeftions, which have always been the main-fpring of his policy, fhould have come to the refolution of writing the letter, his Majefty is convinced that fuch an attempt, far from being prejudicial to the high efteem fo deervedly gained by the Queen of the Two Sicilies, through her great ftrength of character, and the inflexibility of her principles, ought to throw a ftill brighter light on thefe great qualities which adorn her, and tend to humiliate the falfe pride and abfurd pretenfions of the perturbator of Europe.

This I have the honour to ftate in anfwer to your note, in compliance with the commands of the Council of Regency of Spain and the Indies, &c. I feize, with pleafure, this opportunity of reiterating to you, Sir, my true eftcem and co fideration. God preferve you many years, &c.

(Signed) FEDRIO DE BARDAIX Y AZARA
Cadiz, 19th July 1810.
Chev. G. Robertone, Charge'd Affaires of the Two Sicilies.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

A Deputation of Gentlemen from Manchefter and Salford, on Wednefday, waited on Sir Francis Burdett, at Wimbledon, in order to prefent a Letter addreffed to him, and figned by 17,941 perfons. The Gentlemen, in prefenting the letter, addreffed Sir Francis Burdett to the following effect:—

"Sir—Permit us, in the names and in the behalf of the Inhabitants of Manchefter and Salford, whofe fignatures are herein contained, to prefent you with this Letter, as a mark of their eftcem and approbation of your public conduct in the caufe of liberty, from the commencement of your political life; and permit us to fay, that they entertain no lefs refpect for your private virtues; they have the moft unbounded confidence in your integrity, and the truly honourable and pure motives that appear on all occafions to influence and regulate your actions. Entertaining thefe fentiments, we beg your acceptance of this tribute of eftcem and regard, through which we with to convey to you our gratitude, and we ardently hope, that your example will have the effect of calling forth the zealous fupport of every honeft, independent, and patriotic fenator; and we ferioufly hope you may live to fee this nation enjoy the fruits of your labour, in being the inftrument of ultimately procuring that reformation fo highly neceffary for the falvation of our country."

"We the undersigned inhabitants of Manchefter and Salford, and the vicinity, beg leave to prefent to you our affectionate and grateful acknowledgments for the wifdom and benevolent earneftnefs with which you have, on every occafion, difcharged the arduous and exalted duties of a patriotic Senator.

"To the amiability of your private character, and the honeft dignity of your public conduct, we are anxious to concur with our country in beftowing the moft unqualified tribute of refpect and approbation.

"We have obferved, with eftcem and admiration thofe truly ufeful and endearing excellencies which have been confpicuous in the whole of your political life; and, when we reflect on the great objects to which thefe qualities have been uniformly directed, we feel it impoffible to withhold from you the praife of being actuated by an honourable and ardent patriotifm. *The Encroachment of Power—the intrigues of Corruption—and the aggreffions of Cruelty*—you have ftrenuously, eloquently, and indignantly expofed and condemned; and you have with equal activity and conftancy, fupported the plain, found, and falutary laws and conftitution of the land. You have indeed, laboured, with unabated endeavour, in the great caufe of public liberty, and focial order; and we obferve, with an unfeigned fympathy and concern, the reftrictions to which you are fubjected, in confequence of it. Yet, while we regard the violence that has been committed againft you with forrow, as a perfonal inconvenience; we hail in it the cheering hope of final and durable advantage to our country, by the retrenchment of thofe fecret, extended, and undefined privileges which endanger our liberty; for, after viewing the authoritative facts which you have fo ably arrayed againft the queftioned affumptions under which you are fuffering, we cannot but conider the fubject now at iffue as one in which the liberty and welfare of every man in the Britifh Empire are involved; and we truft the decifion of law will confirm its own fupremacy,

"That you may long continue, Sir, to adorn and benefit your country, and that you may, through life, enjoy a full and uninterrupted happinefs, is our fincere prayer and anxious hope—June 4, 1810."

The Hon. Baronet having read the Letter, obferved, "That he was proud to have the honour of receiving fuch a mark of approbation from fo numerous and refpectable a body, and fhould on all occafions endeavour to prove himfelf worthy of their confidence and fupport, in fo juft and honourable a caufe, and that the only reformation which would enfure a laftang benefit to this nation, was the extinction of the Borough-monger-fyftem, and a juft and honeft repreientation of the people, which, he trufted, all true lovers of their country would be unanimous in their endeavours to promote, as well as on all occafions to preferve public peace and focial order."

The two Petitions for liberty of Conference, lately prefented to the Houfe of Commons by Mr. Whitbread, were neither confined to the cafe of Roman Catholics, nor did they come from Diffenters. They both originated from Mr. Wyvil, a well-known clerical character and were figned by feveral Miniiters and Members of the eftablifhment. Of this defcription were almoft all the parties to the Petition firft prefented; whilft the other was figned by 1510 "Chriftians of various denominations." The Petitioners, conceiving it to be the duty of all men, to examine for themfelves, the principels of religion, and to worfhip their Maker according to the dictates of their own underftandings, contend that they ought not to be impeded by any humane authority in the difcharge of fuch duties. Certainly they ought not; provided they be content with having their own way, and do not impede others.

FOURTH.
CALCUTTA LOTTERY.
FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,
Monday, January 14, 1811

No. 2992, a Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 5067, a Prize of 1,000 Sa. Rs.
Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

39	89	104	116	165	258	277
283	320	332	382	389	446	486
528	592	608	644	823	886	917
1121	1133	1205	1238	1266	1319	1356
1448	1452	1510	1569	1652	1657	1680
1693	1718	1788	1801	1811	1827	1838
1844	1961	1982				
2081	2127	2140	2230	2248	2347	2380
2487	2510	2629	2720	2741	2771	2783
2799	2844	2938	2962			
3152	3174	3234	3326	3368	3413	3419
3420	3433	3445	3474	3478	3486	3497
3593	3599	3613	3651	3666	3703	3821
3835	3856	3955				
4006	4430	4284	4348	4413	4702	4755
4791	4809	4851	4867	4918	4944	
5031	5049	5079	5108	5139	5188	4265
5290	5463	5486	5541	5561	5607	5693
5997						
5739	5862	5879	5904	5917	5939	5945

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Friday, January 18, 1811.

No. 5699 a Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 3572 a Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

8	30	67	93	211	236	275
429	456	493	511	718	814	887
898						
1007	1045	1076	1099	1108	1118	1123
1173	1202	1220	1249	1256	1263	1271
1284	1525	1485	1513	1536	1659	1662
1781	1800	1843	1957	1958		
2047	2059	2076	2087	2115	2148	2176
2195	2270	2310	2367	2410	2482	2492
2633	2643	2853	2863	2918	2916	2995
3000	3114	3120	3259	3236	3277	3313
3377	3392	3421	3428	3496	3498	3530
3576	3579	3600	3634	3654	3669	3686
3693	3738	3794	3866	3968		
4050	4113	4169	4266	4271	4281	4445
4451	4463	4580	4602	4695	4860	4925
4938	4962					
5035	5041	5087	5066	5196	5200	5274
5301	5306	5338	5412	5447	5478	5538
5589	5611	5776.				

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